

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 32.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER.

## Insurances.

### NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.  
(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,  
Secretary.

### HEAD OFFICE,

No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.  
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [31]

LE CERCLE-TRANSPORTS.  
SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME D'ASSURANCE  
MARITIME MARSEILLE.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....15,000,000 Francs.  
CAPITAL PAID-UP.....3,750,000 Francs.

The undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS of the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [4]

YANGTZE INSURANCE  
ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00  
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00  
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 288,936.7

TOTAL CAPITAL and  
ACCUMULATIONS, 2nd  
April, 1882.....Tls. 938,936.7

DIRECTORS.  
F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.  
M. W. DOWD, Esq., Wm. MEYERINK, Esq.  
J. H. PINCKVOSSE, Esq., J. F. D. HUTCH, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.  
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.  
Messrs. HARRIS BROTHERS & Co.  
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent.  
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.  
Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest on shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in proportion to the premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [53]

## To be Let.

### TO LET.

A LARGE GRANITE GODOWN, in "BLUE BUILDINGS," Praya East, with immediate possession.  
Apply to

J. M. GUEDES.  
33, WELLINGTON-STREET.  
Hongkong, 19th January, 1882. [49]

### TO LET.

NO. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.  
"KURRAHJEAN," No. 10, ALBANY ROAD.  
OFFICES in No. 13, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Apply to  
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.  
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1882. [74]

## For Sale.

A FONG, PHOTOGRAPHER,  
HAS A LARGER COLLECTION OF VIEWS than any other in CHINA.

Miniatures Painted on Ivory from \$7.  
Oil Paintings on Canvas from \$5.

Cartes de Visite, Cabinet, and all other styles of Portraits at equally moderate prices executed under the supervision and management of  
D. K. GRIFFITH,  
Studio 8, Queen's-road.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS  
MERCHANT NAVY  
NAVY BEED  
LONG FLAX  
CROWN  
CANVAS.  
ARNOLD, KARBERG & Co.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [5]

E. CA DA SILVA AND CO.  
QUEEN'S ROAD.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED  
EX FRENCH MAIL STEAMER "DJEMNAH,"  
MALAGA FRESH GRAPES, GENTLEMEN'S ready-made OVERCOATS, Embroidered and Fine White LACE, BALL HANDKERCHIEFS, Ladies' and Gentlemen's, Finest White LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, White TRAINED SKIRTS for BALL DRESSES, White Kid GLOVES, Embroidered and Fancy FANS.

Great Variety in ORIZA PERFUME TOILET REQUISITES, comprising—ORIZA NEW MOWN HAY, ORIZA OPPONAX BOUQUET, ORIZA WATER, ORIZA SCOTCH LAVENDER, ORIZA LVS, ORIZA ESS, HELIOTROPE.  
&c., &c., &c.  
ORIZA POWDER, ORIZA DENTIFRICE, ORIZA SOAP, ORIZA HAIR OIL.  
&c., &c., &c.  
E. CA DA SILVA & Co.  
Hongkong, 23rd November, 1881. [9]

FOR SALE  
AUSTRALIAN WINES, PORT & SHERRY,  
of the finest quality, from Coolata Vineyard, Braxton, Hunter River, N.S.W.  
Apply to

R. FRASER-SMITH,  
No. 6, Peddar's Hill.

## For Sale.

### H. FOURNIER & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE, JUST RECEIVED EX "PRIMO,"  
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF  
FANCY GOODS.

FANCY PLAYING CARDS.  
CRACKERS.  
BONBONS (Assorted).  
CHOCOLATE CREAM.  
CHOCOLATE MENIER.

FIGS.  
MALAGA RAISINS.  
TABLE PLUMS.

FRUITS IN JUICE (Assorted).  
CONFITURES DE ST. JAMES  
(in Bottles and Tins).  
SYRUPS (Assorted).  
HUNTLY and PALMER'S BISCUITS.  
ALMONDS and NUTS.  
VANILLA.  
PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

NOIX DE VEAU TRUFFEE (in Tins).  
COTELETTE DE VEAU (in Tins).  
VEAU ROTI (in Tins).  
RIS DE VEAU (in Tins).  
FRICANDAU (Assorted).  
TRUFFES.  
VEGETABLES (Assorted).

ANCHOVIES in Oil.  
CAVIAR.  
SARDINES in Lemon Juice.  
SARDINES in Tomatoes.  
SARDINES in Oil.

FRENCH and ENGLISH MUSTARD.  
SAUSAGES (Assorted).  
LYONS SAUSAGES.  
FRENCH & SPANISH OLIVES.  
FRENCH ISIGNY BUTTER (in 1 and 2 lbs. Tins).

MACCARONI (Assorted) Paste for Soups, Letters, stars, &c.  
TAPIOCA.

FINE-GROUND MOCHA COFFEE.  
C H E E S E.  
GRUYERE.  
ROQUEFORT.  
DUTCH.  
CALIFORNIA.  
CREAM.

FRENCH TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES.  
ASSORTED PERFUMERY  
FROM  
PINAUD and PIVERT OF PARIS.

A large quantity of  
FRENCH MINERAL WATERS  
in Pints of 100 bottles per Case.

CORK STOPPERS,  
for Soda and other Bottles.  
C L A R E T S  
In Bottles and Wood.

CHATEAU LAROSE.  
CHATEAU LAFFITTE.  
CHATEAU MARGAUX.  
ST. EMILION.  
MEDOC.

W I N E S.  
SAUTERNE.  
PORTO.  
SHERRY.  
MARSALA.

B R A N D Y.  
FRENCH COGNAC.  
ABSINTHE.

L I Q U E U R S  
CHARTREUSE (Pints and Quarts).  
BENEDICTINE (Pints and Quarts).  
MARASCHINO.  
CURACAO.

ANISETTE (Marie Brigard).  
ANGOSTURA BITTERS.  
BOKER'S BITTERS.  
KIRSCHWASSER.  
PEPPERMINT.

VERMOUTH (Nolly Prut).  
VERMOUTH (Turino).

FANCY SILK UMBRELLAS.  
And a VARIETY of OTHER GOODS.  
Hongkong, 25th January, 1882. [17]

## Intimations.

## KELLY & WALSH

ARE PREPARED TO RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS, FOR, AND TO SUPPLY FROM HOME DATES OF JANUARY 1ST, The following ENGLISH, AMERICAN, and CONTINENTAL PERIODICALS.—The Prices quoted are the rates of Subscription for 12 months, including postage, *via* Brindisi and Marseilles:—  
Scribner's Magazine.....\$ 6.00  
Harper's Monthly.....\$ 6.00  
Harper's Weekly.....\$ 7.00  
Illustrated News (including Xmas and all extra Numbers).....\$12.00  
Punch.....\$ 7.00  
St. James Budget.....\$11.00  
Whitall Review.....\$11.00  
The Mail, 3 times a week.....\$15.00  
The Safe delivery of all periodicals is guaranteed, duplicate Copies being sent free of charge in case of non receipt.  
KELLY & WALSH are Sole Agents in Hongkong and the Coast Ports for "The London and China Express," the Subscription for which is \$15.00 per Annum. This paper contains special information upon all subjects connected with China, Japan, and the Far East; and makes a feature of giving full Market Reports and Quotations of Export and Imports.

SAYLE & CO'S SHOWROOMS.

## SAYLE & CO.

BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEY INTEND HAVING  
GREAT CLEARANCE SALE  
DURING  
THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES AT REDUCED PRICES.

TOYS WILL BE SOLD AT HALF-PRICE.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, January 30th, 1882. [79]

## HAIR DRESSING SALOON HONGKONG HOTEL

W. P. MOORE begs to inform the Gentlemen of Hongkong and Visitors that he has reduced the price of Hair-Cutting to 50 cents. Having now in his employ three competent Assistants who are always in attendance, he guarantees to execute this class of work, in all its branches, with a perfection which cannot be excelled in any part of the World.

Hair-Cutting.....50 Cents.  
Shampooing.....25 Cents.  
Shaving.....25 Cents.  
Trimming Beards.....25 Cents.

MONTHLY CUSTOMERS TAKEN AT REDUCED RATES.  
RAZORS MOST CAREFULLY RE-SET.

Mr. MOORE begs to recommend his GOGO SHAMPOO WASH to the public as unrivalled by any preparation ever produced for promoting the growth of the hair. The basis of this compound is made of soap root; the natives of the Philippine Islands never use anything else for washing their hair; they are never found bald, and it is quite common to see the females with hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By constantly using this shampoo Wash as directed, you will NEVER BE BALD.

The proprietor offers the Wash to the public entirely confident that by its restorative properties it will without fail arrest decaying hair. It completely eradicates scurf, dandruff, and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling properties it allays the itching and fever of the scalp, which is the great cause of people losing their hair.  
Mr. MOORE has succeeded in being able to put this wash up in bottles without allowing it to ferment, and he will guarantee it to keep any length of time in any climate.

C. L. THEVENIN  
COMMISSION AGENT,  
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANT.  
CHAMPAGNE, BURGUNDIES, COGNACS, SHERRIES, LIQUEURS, WHISKY, &c., &c.  
FRENCH BOOTS AND SHOES,  
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.  
HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING. [26]

STAG HOTEL.  
QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL.

GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR VISITORS,  
ENGLISH & AMERICAN BILLIARDS.  
Dinner at One o'clock, Dinner at 7.30.

This Hotel is most centrally situated and within easy distance of the principal landing places.  
[12] J. COOK, Proprietor.

SPECIAL NOTICE.  
TO ADVERTISERS.

SHIPPING FIRMS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, COMMERCIAL HOUSES, and ADVERTISERS generally are informed that arrangements have now been completed to issue in connection with all

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted in the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" A SPECIAL EXPRESS, FREE OF CHARGE.

As the scale of charges in the Hongkong Telegraph, which has a guaranteed circulation of THREE HUNDRED COPIES, is fixed at an exceedingly low rate, the attention of Advertisers is directed to the many advantages offered by this journal as a General Advertising Medium, and the support of the Mercantile community and the public generally is respectfully solicited.

EXPRESSES FOR CONTRACT ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE ISSUED WEEKLY.  
Hongkong, 1st March, 1882.

## CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK-MAKERS,  
JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND OPTICIANS.

CHARTS AND BOOKS.  
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SOLE AGENTS  
for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and for Voigtlander and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES, AND SPYGLASSES.  
No. 38, Queen's-road Central. [10]

WILLIAM SCHMIDT & CO.  
GUNMAKERS AND AMUNITION DEALERS.  
BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

Arms, Ammunitions, and Requisites of every description.  
Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Converted at moderate charges.

Sporting Guns and Ammunition always on hand. [28]

G. FALCONER & CO.  
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS  
AND  
JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,  
CHARTS AND BOOKS.  
No. 46, QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL. [2]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.  
A MILLAR & CO., PLUMBERS,  
GAS FITTERS, &c., &c., have REMOVED their Office and Ware-room to No. 6, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, where Orders for Fittings and Repairs will be punctually attended to.  
Hongkong, 11th November, 1881. [25]

T. ALGAR and COMPANY HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS.  
RENTS COLLECTED.

BROWN, JONES & Co.,  
UNDERTAKERS.

MOURING STATIONERY, &c.  
MONUMENTS ERECTED.  
9, HOLLYWOOD ROAD. [8]

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD,  
WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER  
ALWAYS ON HAND.  
L. MALLORY,  
Proprietor. [11]

NOTICE.  
ARRANGEMENTS have now been completed which will enable this Office to undertake all kinds of

JOB PRINTING,  
Including DIRECTORS' REPORTS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, BALL ROOM, and VISITING CARDS.

PROSPECTUSES,  
DEBIT NOTES, LABELS, PROGRAMMES of ENTERTAINMENTS.

TRADE CIRCULARS and REPORTS, &c., &c., &c.

Accuracy and Best Workmanship guaranteed at the lowest possible rates.  
"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" Office,  
6, Peddar's Hill, 1st March, 1882.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [6]

M. GUEDES.  
HOUSE AND LAND BROKER,  
No. 33, WELLINGTON-STREET, HONGKONG.  
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [62]

## Auctions.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., will SELL, by Public Auction, on FRIDAY NEXT, the 3rd instant, at FOUR P.M., without reserve, (OUTSIDE THE CITY HALL), the following

RACE PONIES.  
WILD RACE.—Winner of Derby 1881.  
REDSTART.—Winner of Malton's Race.  
WILD, SELL.—There can be no question about this being a first-class animal.  
LAME DUCK.—Still a griffin, and possible winner of Derby 1883.  
BOHEMIAN.  
BAVARIAN.  
WILD SWISS.  
WHITE STOCKINGS.  
Hongkong, 1st March, 1882. [127]

## Intimations.

HONGKONG RACES, 1882.

### NOTICE.

A COMPLETE REPORT of the HONGKONG RACE-MEETING OF 1882.

IN PAMPHLET FORM, REPRINTED FROM THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" is now in the press and will be ready in a day or two.

PRICE: TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY.  
As only a limited number will be printed orders should be sent without delay to the

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" Office,  
No. 6, Peddar's Hill.  
Hongkong, 1st March, 1882.

RECORD of AMERICAN and FOREIGN SHIPPING.  
Agents,  
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [3]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.  
R. FRASER-SMITH, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, ARBITRATOR, AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, has THIS DAY REMOVED to No. 6, Peddar's Hill.

All kinds of COMMISSION BUSINESS executed on the most reasonable terms. Special Agents in London and Sydney.

Balance Sheets drawn out; Books balanced and audited, and every description of Accountant's Work undertaken. Charges strictly moderate, and perfect accuracy guaranteed.

Office Hours: Nine till FOUR.  
Hongkong, 2nd January, 1882.

THE PATENT TYPE FOUNDRY COMPANY,  
31, RED LION SQUARE, HOLBORN, W.C., LONDON.

SHANKS, REVELL, & Co.,  
PROPRIETORS,  
NEWSPAPER, BOOK, MUSIC, & GENERAL TYPE FOUNDERS.

Sole Proprietors of JOHNSON and ATKINSON'S Automatic Machinery for Casting and Finishing Printing Type, and Manufacturers of JOHNSON'S Patent Hard Metal, patented April 5th, 1854.

Estimates for Newspaper, Book, and Jobbing Plant at specially reduced rates.

All kinds of Printing Machines, Presses, Paper, and everything connected with Printing Business supplied on most reasonable terms.

SPECIAL AGENT FOR CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE FAR EAST,  
ROBERT F. FRASER-SMITH,  
No. 6, PEDDAR'S HILL, HONGKONG.  
Hongkong, 4th February, 1882. [88]

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL BE SOLD BY  
Messrs. KELLY & WALSH  
QUEEN'S ROAD.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL BE SOLD BY  
Messrs. MAC-EWEN, FRICKEL & Co.  
QUEEN'S ROAD.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN  
THE NAMES OF THE OFFICERS OF THE BUFFS  
NOW ON THE WAY TO THIS STATION.  
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN  
A LIST OF PRIVATE RESIDENCES  
OF the Principal Government Officials, the Leading Merchants, the Consuls, Professional Men, and Justices of the Peace.  
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN  
AN INDEX TO THE ORDINANCES OF HONGKONG.  
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

## Shipping.

FOR HAVRE AND LONDON.  
THE At British Bark

LUCIA,  
C. Crowley, Master, will load here for the above Ports, and will have quick despatch.  
For Freight, apply to  
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.  
Hongkong, 24th February, 1882. [124]

FOR PORTLAND (OREGON).  
THE 3/3 L. I. American Ship

FRITZ,  
F. Lankenau, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.  
For Freight, apply to  
MELCHERS & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 16th February, 1882. [116]

## Shipping.

FOR HOIHOW, PAKHOI, AND HAIPHONG.  
THE Steamship

PING-ON.  
Captain McCaslin, will be despatched for the above Ports, on FRIDAY, the 3rd instant, at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.  
Hongkong, 1st March, 1882. [118]

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.  
(Taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, ONESA, and the MEDITERRANEAN PORTS.)

THE Company's Steamship

DAPHNE,  
Captain G. Donich, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 6th March, at FOUR P.M.

For further Particulars, apply to  
MELCHERS & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 16th February, 1882. [115]

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, AND ADELAIDE.  
(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, should sufficient inducement offer, and taking through Cargo to NEW ZEALAND.)

THE Eastern and Australian Steamship Company's Steamship

ALANMUIR,  
will be despatched as above, on or about SATURDAY, the 11th March.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 17th February, 1882. [118]

UNION LINE.  
FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship  
OXFORDSHIRE,  
Captain Jones, shortly due, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.  
Hongkong, 10th February, 1882. [106]

FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.  
THE A. American ship

W. J. ROTCH,  
Bray, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will be despatched on or about the 25th February.

For Freight, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.  
Hongkong, 20th February, 1882. [120]

FOR PORTLAND (OREGON).  
THE 3/3 L. I. American ship

IMPORTER,  
Allyn, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.  
Hongkong, 7th February, 1882. [94]

FOR VICTORIA (VANCOUVER'S ISLAND).  
THE 3/3 L. I. American ship

ADAM M. SIMPSON,  
Call, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.  
Hongkong, 7th February, 1882. [95]

FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.  
THE A. American ship

BLUE JACKET,  
Percival, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.  
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [56]

FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.  
THE A. American ship

SYREN,  
Brown, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.  
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [57]

FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.  
THE American Ship

SUMATRA,  
Rock, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.  
Hongkong, 13th February, 1882. [110]

FOR NEW YORK.  
THE American Ship

MARY WHITRIDGE,  
Freeman, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.  
Hongkong, 16th February, 1882. [114]

FOR PORTLAND (OREGON).  
THE 3/3 L. I. American Bark

EDWIN REED,  
Gilmour, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.



## Intimations.

NOW IN THE PRESS AND SHORTLY TO BE PUBLISHED.



THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST. A NEW DIRECTORY FOR CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE PHILIPPINES FOR THE YEAR 1882. PRICE TWO DOLLARS.

The above work will shortly be published at the office of this Paper, and will contain a Directory for the Ports in the large portion of Asia comprised between Penang, in the Straits Settlements, and the Northern Ports, including Formosa; the Treaty Ports of China and Japan; the Philippine Islands; the British Colony of Hongkong; and the Portuguese Colony of Macao. The work will also contain the Principal Treaties between European countries and the United States and the countries East of the Straits, together with conditions of Trade, and the Port, Customs, Consular, and Harbour Regulations for the Ports of China and Japan; and a description of the Ports, with the latest Trade Statistics taken from the Reports of the Imperial Maritime Customs and other reliable sources.

The various Governments and Municipal Corporations have been applied to for information, and all Public Bodies and Companies, Bankers, Merchants, Consuls, and Professional and other Residents, have supplied the necessary matter to ensure correctness upon forms sent for that purpose. The Naval and Military portions have been taken from the latest published official lists and revised at Headquarters; in fact no pains have been spared to make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" a perfectly reliable *à la carte*.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" will, in order that it may circulate extensively outside this Colony, be published at a POPULAR PRICE, and can be ordered at this Office for

TWO DOLLARS.

There is not space in the compass of an ordinary advertisement to detail all the information introduced into the work, but it may be fairly asserted that no such Directory has ever been published, either in Hongkong, or any other part of the East, at the price.

"Telegraph" Office, Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN THE TREATIES WITH CHINA, JAPAN, & Siam. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN A DESCRIPTION OF ALL THE TREATY PORTS IN CHINA AND JAPAN. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN TRADE STATISTICS FROM OFFICIAL SOURCES. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN THE CONDITIONS OF TRADE WITH CHINA & JAPAN. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL BE PUBLISHED AT TWO DOLLARS. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN THE PORT, CUSTOMS, CONSULAR, AND HARBOUR REGULATIONS OF THE TREATY PORTS OF CHINA & JAPAN. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY IS PUBLISHED AT TWO DOLLARS. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN LISTS OF MILITARY OFFICERS serving in the China Command, which has been revised at Headquarters. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN THE NAMES OF THE NAVAL OFFICERS ON THE CHINA STATION. Including the most recent appointments and local changes, corrected at Headquarters. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY HAS BEEN LARGELY ORDERED IN ALL PORTS BETWEEN SINGAPORE AND NEWCHANG. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY IS PUBLISHED AT TWO DOLLARS. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN THE LARGEST LIST OF FOREIGN RESIDENTS IN THE EAST. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN THE ONLY CORRECT LIST OF HONGKONG GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

## Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, GENERAL CHEMISTS.

Manufacturers of the following AERATED WATERS, viz: SODA, TONIC, SARSAPARILLA, AND POTASH LEMONADE, GINGERADE, RASPBERRYADE, AND PHOSPHORIC CHAMPAGNE.

Deliveries in Town and Harbour from 7 A.M. to 7 P.M.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED, PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

Prompt Attention given to Coast Orders.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY, HONGKONG.

SHANGHAI PHARMACY, SHANGHAI.

CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON.

THE DISPENSARY, FOOCHEW.

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name. Correspondents are requested to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith. All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only, and rejected communications can not be returned. Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

## MARRIAGE.

On the 28th ultimo, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. C. F. Warren, of Osaka, assisted by the Rev. W. Jennings, M.A., Colonel Chaplain, F.R.S.E., Mr. W. Jennings, M.A., the late James Sharp, Esq., of Southampton, and niece of Edmund Sharp, Esq., of Hongkong, to the Rev. Giovanni Henry Patti, B.A., of Osaka, Japan.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1882.

The circumstances connected with the death of WILLIAM LAPSLEY, a sugar boiler in the employ of the China Sugar Refining Company, whose body was found on the 21st ulto, in the arch which runs through the wharf opposite Ship-street, Wanchai, in fairness to the memory of the deceased should be thoroughly investigated and sifted to the very bottom. The matter has already been made the subject of inquiry at the usual Coroner's inquest before Mr. H. E. WOODHOUSE and a jury, but we are bound to say that taking the evidence elicited by the Coroner in its entirety, it is the reverse of conclusive or satisfactory, and Mr. WOODHOUSE would appear to be of our opinion, as he adjourned the inquiry for another week to see if some reasonable explanation of the man's somewhat mysterious death might not be obtained.

The circumstances, so far as have been ascertained, connected with Mr. LAPSLEY's death, can be explained in a few words. Special notice, in fairness to the deceased, must be directed to the evidence of Acting Chief Inspector GREY, elicited at the Coroner's inquest yesterday, as it has been currently reported, and generally believed that the unfortunate man was the worse for liquor, and while in that state stumbled over the wall into the water and so met his death. People are so apt to be ungenerous in arriving at unfounded conclusions of this description, that we can hardly wonder at the general conviction in this particular case. Let us see how far this opinion is borne out by facts. Mr. LAPSLEY has been a resident in Hongkong for many years, and widely known as a generally steady and well conducted man. He had just completed arrangements to leave this Colony for the Luzon Sugar Refinery in Manila, where he was to assume the responsible position of principal sugar boiler. It is in evidence that on the morning of the 21st ulto, deceased left the Hongkong Hotel in company with Mr. THOMAS GREY, the Acting Chief Inspector of Police, shortly after twelve o'clock. Mr. GREY had some conversation with the deceased, and he swears that LAPSLEY appeared quite sober and talked rationally, although he seemed a little loquacious. The deceased spoke of his approaching departure for Manila quite cheerfully, and expressed himself pleased with his prospects in the Luzon Refinery. Mr. GREY saw him get into a jinricksha, wished him "good night," heard him observe that he was "going straight home," and nothing more is seen or heard of WILLIAM LAPSLEY until his dead body is discovered in the arch opposite Ship-street, where it had evidently been left high and dry by the receding tide. In spite of the exertions of the police, no clue has been obtained as to the identity of the jinricksha coolie under whose charge Mr. Lapsley was last

seen alive. This appears a most singular circumstance, as the number of jinrickshas at the door of the hotel after midnight could not have been great, and ordinarily there should exist no insuperable difficulty in running this man to earth.

We do not suspect foul play. No robbery had been attempted. The deceased had money in his pockets, a gold ring was on his finger, another in his scarf, and a set of gold studs were in his shirt front. In all human probability LAPSLEY met his death by an accident; but without further evidence bearing on the point, we are not prepared to subscribe to the theory advanced by Inspector GREY that deceased had probably slipped into the water opposite the Oriental Sugar Refinery where the Praya is open, and drifted down to where the body is found. Those who use jinrickshas going to East Point are aware that the road close to the sea, being much harder than on the opposite side, is almost invariably used by jinricksha coolies. In fact they run so close to the edge of the wall, that even in daylight, there is danger of accidents. Is it not possible that in this case, the jinricksha may have in some way come to grief, with such a disastrous result to poor LAPSLEY? Many residents may remember a gentleman connected with our leading mercantile house, once very well known in Hongkong, who was driving along this road some years back when both pony and carriage turned clean over not twenty yards from the spot where the body of WILLIAM LAPSLEY was found. However, theories in a matter of this description are of little value, especially when they do not fit in with the facts of the case. The only way out of the difficulty is to discover the jinricksha coolie who last saw LAPSLEY alive; until he is found the Police have no grounds for congratulating themselves on the part they have taken in this sad drama of real life.

In the letter from the Secretary of the Howard Association, addressed to the Hon. F. B. JOHNSON, which we published the other day, reference was made, amongst other publications in England having reference to Hongkong, to letters of Mr. P. A. TAYLOR, M.P., to the English newspapers. We have one of these in our possession, and, as it has not yet been published here, we append it, for the information of our readers, and especially of Mr. JOHNSON, who will doubtless be in a position to disprove any of the facts as stated by Mr. TAYLOR should they be incorrect. We also publish another letter which appeared a few days later in the same newspaper, the *Echo*, and which doubtless forms part of the correspondence to which the attention of the honorable gentleman was directed:—

## FLOGGING IN BRITISH DEPENDENCIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ECHO.

SIR,—While we have greatly mitigated at home the degrading punishment of flogging—more degrading, perhaps, to the flogged than to the flogger—it would seem by some late revelations respecting Indian prisons, as well as by certain reports from Sierra Leone, lately mentioned in the House by Mr. HOPWOOD (and in respect to which latter I have myself received confirmatory statements), that in some, at least, of our dependencies the representatives of British rule think that they best convince the populations they govern of British civilisation by reproducing the atrocities of which we are getting ashamed at home.

I should like to be allowed to call attention to the excellent results produced by a governor of a very different stamp. Governor POPE HENNESSY I remember as a Tory in the House of Commons many years ago. I have watched his course since with genuine respect, for he has treated the natives wherever he has borne rule as human beings, amenable to a sense of justice, and grateful for an exhibition of mercy.

Perhaps your readers may not find the following extracts from official records without interest:—GOVERNOR'S RECOMMENDATIONS AS TO THE BRANDING AND FLOGGING LAWS OF HONGKONG.

Governor Sir John Pope Hennessy, K.C.M.G., to the Right Hon. Sir M. Hicks-Beach, Bart., M.P. Government House, Hongkong, 18th May, 1880. After a few years' consideration and inquiry, I think the time has now come for modifying the flogging and branding ordinances of Hongkong, not merely in accordance with the more humane code of laws in civilised countries, but in accordance with the clear evidence obtained as to the evil effect in this Colony of the flogging and branding system, and its final condemnation by the officers entrusted with the administration of the law and the treatment of criminals.

In 1876, the year before my arrival, the number of prisoners flogged in Hongkong was 113. Since then the number of floggings has been as follows:—1876, 113; 1877, 53; 1878, 49; 1879, 18; 1880, up to date, none.

That the action of the Local Government has not occasioned any increase of crime is seen from the following figures, which appear in the enclosed returns:—

Number of admissions to the Hongkong Gaol:—1877, 3,946; 1878, 3,803; 1879, 3,669.

Number convicted and punished (fined or imprisoned) by the Police Magistrates:—1877, 7,908; 1878, 7,704; 1879, 6,119.

My recommendations are that the Branding Ordinances be repealed; that public flogging be abolished by law; that all laws in Hongkong which impose flogging on persons of the Chinese

race exclusively be repealed; that all flogging be abolished except for such offences as entail flogging in England, and that flogging on the back be abolished by law.

## DECISION OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Kimberley to Governor Sir John Pope Hennessy, K.C.M.G. Downing-street, 29th July, 1880.

SIR,—I have had under my consideration your despatches relating to the general subject of crime at Hongkong, and the treatment of criminals in the Colony at the present time, and I have decided to give my assent to the recommendations contained in paragraph 13 of your despatch No. 60.

I have come to this decision mainly because I entertain grave objection, on general grounds, to the infliction of the punishments in question, and especially that of flogging, for ordinary offences. In this country flogging has ceased to be employed as a means of repressing crime, except in the case of certain crimes of brutal violence; and as a means of prison discipline it is confined to the case of convicted prisoners who are guilty of serious offences against the regulations of the gaol.

## DECREASE OF CRIME.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Kimberley to Governor Sir John Pope Hennessy, K.C.M.G. Downing-street, 8th April, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 14, transmitting the Criminal Statistics for the year 1880.

I am glad to notice a decrease in the number of serious crimes as compared with the two previous years.—I have, &c., KIMBERLEY.

Of course, Governor Hennessy had to contend at first with the prejudices of the officials, who predicted the worst results from such an exhibition of feeble humanitarianism.

The advocates of cruelty in punishments have always some excellent local reason for maintaining severity. In England we are told nothing will stop garrotting but the "cat." In India it is impossible to keep order without the lash. In Hongkong, it was the Chinese whose peculiar constitution demanded torture.

The practical success attending the benevolent experiment of Governor Hennessy should lead public opinion to say to other British rulers, "Go thou and do likewise."—Yours faithfully, Brighton, August 30th. P. A. TAYLOR.

## FLOGGING IN HONGKONG.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ECHO.

SIR,—In his interesting letter in your issue of the 1st instant on Flogging in Hongkong, Mr. P. A. Taylor has touched but lightly on the opposition encountered by Governor Sir J. Pope Hennessy in his endeavour to limit the use of the lash on Chinese criminals. Soon after his arrival in the Colony, during a visit of inspection to the gaol in Victoria, he was struck by the inhuman manner in which the punishment of flogging was carried out. In papers laid before Parliament he has himself described, in graphic language, the manner in which prisoners were placed on low diet, such as rice and water, for some days previous to the infliction of the lash, to prepare the bodies of the poor wretches, as it were, for the punishment. He also describes in all its sickening detail the condition in which he found some of the convicts who had been flogged several times in succession. Pending reference to the Secretary of State, his Excellency took on himself the responsibility of suspending all floggings.

The result of lengthened consideration by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Lord Kimberley is mentioned by Mr. Taylor. It is now ordered that no criminal in Hongkong is to be sentenced to the lash, except in cases where such punishment could be inflicted in England. Most of your readers, I doubt not, will be astonished to learn that this dreadful punishment could be ordered by the prison officials for offences of a most trivial description against prison discipline. Indeed, the impression left by the Parliamentary papers on the subject is that the unfortunate Chinese in Hongkong—many of them subjects of Her Majesty—were regarded by some of our countrymen as brutes rather than men with like feelings with ourselves. The Colonists of other than Chinese descent were, however, dissatisfied with the Governor's action in this matter, and held an indignation meeting—from which the Chinese of wealth and standing retired en masse—where speeches were made, some of which would have done credit to a Grand Inquisitor.

A petition was framed and sent to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, demanding a commission, and the re-imposition of the flogging ordinances. Thereby was very brief, and to the point. It informed the petitioners that, in the opinion of the Secretary of State, they would be much better employed in assisting than in endeavouring to thwart the Governor in his administration, and that there was no reason to appoint any Commission of Inquiry. From that time, up to the present, Sir John Hennessy has had to encounter hostility of a more than usually bitter and unscrupulous character, from some of his own countrymen. His policy is very clear and well-defined, and I submit, a wise and patriotic one. It is that the subjects of the Queen of Chinese descent, as well as subjects of the Emperor of China residing in Hongkong, shall stand before the Law and the Executive in precisely the same position as Europeans, and that they shall be subject to no disability or exceptional regulation for which strong and convincing reasons cannot be shown. When it is remembered that the Chinese in the Colony number about 180,000 against about 2,000 Europeans and Americans, that they pay about nine-fifths per cent. of the total taxation, that among them, as I can testify, are men of the highest probity, wealth, and public spirit, the gratitude with which the successive acts of the Governor's policy were received can well be imagined.

Only a few months ago, on the fourth anniversary of His Excellency's arrival in Hongkong, an address of congratulation from the principal Chinese merchants of the Colony was presented to him in Government House. Making every allowance for Oriental metaphor, the documents showed clearly that the Chinese warmly appreciated the beneficial measures introduced by the Gover-

nor. The chief problem before any representative of the Queen in Hongkong is to reconcile to our rule the tens of thousands of Chinese who reside there for trade, and on whom the commercial prosperity of the Colony depends; and so to order our government that the Chinese authorities on the mainland shall have no reason to complain that the island is a den of refuge for offenders against Chinese law. Sir John Hennessy has endeavoured to solve the problem by just and even-handed treatment of the Chinese, and I am much mistaken if the approbation of disinterested public men, such as Mr. P. A. Taylor, will not console him for much factious local opposition. On another occasion I may ask your permission to mention the practical results of four years of Sir John Hennessy's administration in a Colony which is the *entrepôt* for British trade to the value of nearly one hundred millions sterling.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, Sept. 3. HONGKONG.

ONE of Governor Hennessy's predictions at the Tung-wah dinner is already verified, for we hear by to-day's advices from Canton of another step forward by the Chinese in that the Viceroy has authorized the construction of a line of telegraph between Canton and Hongkong, that is if Governor Hennessy's permission to connect the station at Kowloon with the Government lines in this Colony can be obtained, application for which is to be made forthwith. The line will be constructed by a Chinese Company and worked entirely by Chinese and the material and instruments will be of British manufacture.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER has written a long letter to the *Times* on the Egyptian Question. His principal suggestions for the solution of all difficulties are the following:—Firstly, that the independence of Egypt should be purchased from Turkey by capitalising at 10 per cent. the annual tribute of 750,000 paid by her to the Sultan. This sum to be raised at 4 per cent. on the guarantee of the allied Powers, France and England. Secondly, that having once obtained her independence, Egypt should sign a treaty by which she should permit a chain of forts to be built along the Suez Canal, to be garrisoned alternately by French and English troops. This astounding proposal renders unnecessary serious criticism on the first suggestion.

CAPTAIN Burnie, Marine Surveyor, was charged this morning before Dr. Stewart with assaulting his house-boy. The house-boy stated that at 7 p.m. on the 25th ult. his mistress returned from the races. Before going she told him to give the children their dinner at one p.m. Defendant, on returning, asked him why he had not given the children their dinner, and then struck him four blows with his fist and gave him a black eye. Captain Burnie stated in his defence that, on returning from the races, he found his children crying and his wife agitated. He discovered that the children had had nothing to eat, and that complainant, who had disobeyed the orders given him, had been insolent to Mrs. Burnie, and that he had been insolent on several occasions. He asked him why he had given the children no food, and why he had been insolent. The complainant replied that he was not told to give them any food, and that he had not been insolent. He thereupon boxed the complainant's ears.—Fined two dollars.

THE Hamburg correspondent of the *London and China Express*, writing in the current number of that journal, says:—During the last two days floating ice has been observed in the river, and as the thermometer has been down to two degrees of frost the ice will soon accumulate, and we may expect that to-morrow no wooden vessels will be able to navigate the river without the aid of a tugboat. If the cold should continue, of course sailing vessels will soon have to cease running altogether, and the ice-breaker steamers will have to be put into action. The trade has been much hindered of late by fogs, and the lists of arrivals and departures are therefore but short. Of arrivals from the Far East I can mention but one, the *President Trotter*, Niefahr, from Rangoon, and the only departure has been the *Carl Ritter*, Jaeger, for Hongkong, and *Zellona*, Classen, for Sydney. The Nord-Lloyd Steamship Company, of Bremen, has ordered two new steamships of large size and excellent accommodation to be ready by next summer and to be placed upon the New York Line, notwithstanding that some fears are entertained here to the effect that the present enormous passenger trade soon will show a considerable falling off.

THE recent paper by Sir Rutherford Alcock has attracted a great deal of attention and has been discussed in all the Home papers. The *Overland Mail* remarks:—Sir Rutherford Alcock has been fluttering the philanthropic doves by a paper on "The Opium Trade," which he read before a meeting of the Society of Arts (Indian section) held last Friday night. The address does not admit of being summarised in a paragraph; but Sir Rutherford's principal points were:—(1), that as in nine of the eighteen provinces of China there was enough opium grown for the whole of the population of the country, the poppy having been a common crop for more than a century, it was absurd to pretend that opium had been forced upon the Chinese Government; and (2), that even had this been the case, the physical and moral evils of Chinese opium consumption had been much exaggerated, our own intoxicating liquors bringing more evil upon this country in a day than is brought by opium on the people of China in a year. It is well that this side of an important question should find an advocate so able and so well informed as Sir Rutherford Alcock; but he rather spoils his case by emulating the exaggerated style of his principal opponents. The address was throughout much too rapping in tone; and Sir Rutherford certainly made a great mistake in tactics when, *à propos* of nothing, he indulged in an onslaught upon missions. Every-one knows that there is a good deal of truth in some of his charges; but it was a mistake to introduce a needlessly irritating element into an address which ought to have been, above all things, conciliatory.

THE steamship *Ping-on* undocked at Kowloon this morning. The German steamer *Vorwarts* has gone over to Kowloon.

THE Agents (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.) inform us that the steamer *Glenagles* left Singapore for this port to-day.

WE learn by telegram that Mr. Bradlaugh has again offered himself as a candidate for Northampton, his previous election having been cancelled.

THE insurrection in Herzegovina is apparently a long way from being stamped out, and matters are evidently assuming a serious aspect. A telegram received from home yesterday states that very severe fighting is going on all over the country.

WE have to acknowledge receipt of the first number of *O. MacKenzie*, the new journal published in the neighbouring colony of Macao. It is an exceedingly well got up little paper, and we sincerely hope it will have a useful and highly successful career.

It was authoritatively announced the other day that the German Government had demanded from the Government of the Czar some explanation of General skobeleff's speech at Paris. A late telegram denies this, asserting that Prince Bismarck has taken no such step.

H.M. sloop of war *Pegasus*, while beating up the harbour under sail this morning, on her return from a cruise, fouled the American ship *Panay* in the Northern anchorage, opposite the Harbour Office, doing the latter some slight injury and damaging one of her own boats.

WE learn that the dispute about the sale of the Roman Catholic Cathedral, which was to have come on in the Supreme Court to-day, has been amicably settled out of court, Mr. J. M. Guedes acting as arbitrator for both parties. We are not in a position to give the particulars of the agreement arrived at, but understand that the priests received their property back again, with a handsome sum in the shape of penalty from the Chinese for non-fulfilment of contract.

A TELEGRAM dated the 27th ulto. announces that Mr. Gladstone has convened a meeting of the Liberal members of Parliament to consider the action of the House of Lords. It is unfortunately not stated what action of the Upper House requires such grave consideration, so we can only guess that it refers to the recent adoption of a motion for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the working of the Land Act in Ireland, which was carried against the Government.

FROM the annual statement of Clyde shipbuilding for the past year, it will be plainly seen that 1881 has been by far the most successful in the annals of the trade. Since January, 256 steam and sailing vessels have been launched, with aggregate tonnage of 340,823, showing an increase of 98,049 tons over that of the preceding year. The relative value of vessels launched on Clyde for 1881 is estimated at £7,000,000, or a net increase of £1,000,000 over the preceding year. The New Year, began with contracts estimated at about £4,100,000.

A SACRILEGIOUS street coolie named Li Asu was this morning relegated to two months' seclusion, in Victoria Gaol for stealing a jacket and silver chain, the property of one Lam Sun Chan, a Buddhist priest, living in Hollywood Road. The priest's wife, who would seem to have something of the heroine in her composition, seized the thief, whom she found crouching in a corner in her bedroom, sticking to him until assistance arrived. In his efforts to break away from his lady captor, he dropped the jacket and chain on the floor. Being called upon for his defence, he made the usual stereotyped one, namely, that he had merely gone into the house to see a "fien."

ITALY, says the *Alta*, hitherto has allowed to vote only those citizens over twenty-five years of age who pay taxes to the amount of about £750. Under this rule the whole number of voters has been less than a million. The Electoral Reform Bill recently passed by the Senate allows every adult male who can read and write to vote. This, of course, would very largely increase the number of voters, though literacy would still keep the ballot out of the hands of a very large proportion of the rural population, as well as of many men in the cities. In 1870 sixty-four of every hundred men who were called on to render military service could not read or write. Since then the Government has been active and liberal in encouraging the establishment of schools, and naturally a great advance has been made in imparting the rudiments of education to the young peasantry and the children of the cities. Still, the number of illiterates must remain very large. Under the new rule the electoral list will gradually grow, but it will be a long time before universal suffrage will be established.

THE City of New York now claims nearly 1,500,000 inhabitants, though in 1880 the enumeration only showed 1,206,292. Of these 727,629 were native-born, the rest coming from some forty countries, 198,595 being Irish, 153,482 German, 29,767 English, 12,223 Italian, and 9910 French. It is said that of the immigrants arriving at Castle Garden during 1881 as many as 152,421 expressed an intention to remain in the city. The *Mail* fears that in a decade, if the tide of immigration does not decrease, the foreign-born residents of the city may equal or outnumber the natives. The valuation of taxable property in 1881 was \$976,735,199. The state tax paid by the city for 1882 is \$2,812,287. The State taxes the franchise or business of corporations, the most important of which are upon Manhattan Island, and it is claimed that this source of revenue will ultimately be sufficient to pay all the expenses of the State Government. The appropriation for the City Government for 1882, including the state tax, is nearly \$30,000,000. There is room for economy and retrenchment in that city.—*Alta*.



## HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Ordinary Yearly Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company was held in the offices, 14 Praya, at 3 o'clock this afternoon. There were present Messrs. H. Hoppus (Chairman), A. Melver, J. F. Buckley Johnson, H. de C. Forbes, (Directors), D. McCulloch, A. Coxon, V. C. Rochas, J. H. Cox, G. de Champeaux, J. V. Vernon, H. B. Polshwalla, F. H. Henderson, H. G. James, and Robert Cooke, Acting Secretary.

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, the report and accounts having been in your hands for some days, I propose that they be taken as read. The result of our half-year's working, I think you will agree, is satisfactory; our gross earnings show an increase on those of the previous six months, and the net profit represents a proportionate increase, although I regret to say we have quite unexpectedly had to write off about \$6,000 for bad debts. The interest account is still about \$2,000 larger than in our previous statement, because interest on the value of the Hongkong Dock has only to be charged thereon for about three months, but from now there will be a considerable saving as the West Point properties have been delivered to the purchasers, and we have been enabled to reduce our debt to the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company by \$175,000. In this connection I have, however, to say that according to the terms of sale we have to leave a good mortgage on the Belchers Bay property until the 21st January, 1884; this sum has been advanced by the same company with our guarantee. The Belcher's Bay slip has been removed to Kowloon and will soon be in working order there. It has been taken over at a moderate valuation of \$20,000 and the realized profit in the sale of both properties amounts to \$37,500 which has been carried to Reserve fund. The MacDonald slip has not yet been disposed of, and its proceeds, when realized will go to the same fund. Our plant and machinery, as stated in the report, are all in good working order, but we have found it advisable to order from home a supply of machinery of the newest style, which will greatly serve to increase efficiency of work and earning power at our various establishments. In conclusion, gentlemen, I have pleasure in stating that we continue to have ample work to do and that we have every reason to be satisfied with the prospects before us. I have now to propose the adoption of the Report and the passing of the accounts, but before doing so, I shall be happy to answer any question with reference to the same. No questions being asked Mr. D. McCulloch, seconded the Chairman's proposal, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. A. T. MANGER proposed, and Mr. R. JONES seconded, that the election of the Hon. F. B. Johnson, Mr. W. Reiners, and Mr. H. de Courcy Forbes to seats on the Board be confirmed, which was unanimously agreed to. Mr. A. Melver proposed the re-election of Messrs. A. T. Manger, and C. H. Haswell, which was seconded by Mr. ROCHA, and carried unanimously. The re-election of Messrs. T. Arnold and H. W. Davis, as auditors was proposed by Mr. HASWELL, seconded by the CHAIRMAN, and carried.

The CHAIRMAN informed the meeting that the Dividend Warrants would be ready to-morrow, and the proceedings terminated.

## HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The annual meeting of the shareholders in the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited, was held at the offices of the General Agents, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., yesterday afternoon. There were present—Hon. F. B. Johnson (Chairman), Messrs. T. Jackson, A. P. MacLewen, A. F. Manger, J. H. de Courcy Forbes, V. C. Rochas, (Consulting Committee), A. Coxon, H. W. Wickham, R. J. Jones, H. L. Dalrymple, F. George, M. B. Polshwalla, D. B. Tata, Dr. Adams, A. Melver, and E. Alford (Secretary).

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, we will, as usual, with your consent, consider the report which has been distributed among the shareholders as read. This is the thirteenth annual general meeting which has been held since the incorporation of the company, and the sixteenth since its establishment. The report shows a continued growth of its prosperity. The accounts which are presented to-day show that we are enabled to propose the payment for the year 1880 of the largest dividend yet declared, viz. \$75 per share, without any modification of the annual appropriation to the Reserve Fund. This appropriation will be \$62,000, against \$60,000 in the previous year, bringing up the fund to the respectable sum of \$82,000. As regards the business of the Company for the past year, 1881, I am happy to say that it shows an increase of risk taken to the extent of \$3,000,000, but there is another side to this picture, for owing to the reduction of rates of premium brought about by the adoption on the part of the home offices of a policy, which I venture to think is one of overstrained and unwise competition, our larger business has been carried on for a decreased remuneration, compared with 1880, of nearly \$8,000. On the other hand, I may assure the shareholders that though the aggregate risks of the company have been thus increased, our liability to loss in any one locality is not heavier, care having been taken to effect re-insurances in all cases where the amount taken by any one block of buildings has been unusually large. The cost of these re-insurances for 1881 has been greater than in 1880 by \$3,000, thus making a total reduction of income derived from premium of about \$11,000. Against this deficiency we have received \$5,400 more on interest account, and the shareholders may be congratulated on the steady increase in their branch of their permanent income, which now yields annually about 27 per cent. on the paid up capital. The year has been very light, but just after its close, as you are aware several fires have occurred in which I am glad to say the Company has not been very heavily interested. The loss occasioned by them will fall to the extent of \$14,000 on the accounts of 1881, and \$12,000 on those of 1882. I cannot close my remarks without expressing, on your behalf as well as on that of the whole body of shareholders, our thanks to the members of the Volunteer Fire Brigade for the protection they afford to the interests of the Company by the great services they render in the suppression of fires. But as I ventured to say on the occasion of the recent dinner given by the two local Companies to the Brigade, the voluntary organization to which we owe so much could not be helped together merely for the protection of the dividends of financial associations, such as this, we represent to-day. It seems to me that, speaking on the subject as I do to-day, and my colleague in the chair of the China Fire Insurance Co., a short time ago in what he said to the same effect, we may claim to represent the public in bearing testimony to the service to the public which is rendered with so much courage and at so great a risk by the members of the Volunteer Fire Brigade. How serious that risk is we have recently been made painfully aware of by the

fatal accident which occurred at the last fire, and which we all so greatly deplore. Before making the adoption of the Report and the passing of the accounts, I have only to say that I shall be happy to answer any questions concerning them which may be put by the meeting.

No questions being asked, the CHAIRMAN moved the adoption of the report, which was seconded by Mr. MACLEWEN, and carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. DALRYMPLE, seconded by Mr. WICKHAM, the Consulting Committee—Messrs. T. Jackson, A. P. MacLewen, A. T. Manger, J. H. de Courcy Forbes, and W. Reiners—were re-elected.

On the motion of Mr. REINERS, seconded by Mr. REMEDIOS, Messrs. H. Smith and A. Coxon were re-elected auditors.

Mr. MANGER—I beg to propose that the gentleman who acts as secretary be awarded the usual gratuity of \$500.

Mr. KUTTING seconded.

Mr. VAUCHER—I think it ought to be paid by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., not by the Company.

Mr. MANGER—It has always been the custom, that is all.

The CHAIRMAN—Speaking on behalf of the General Agents, I may say we have always regarded this annual vote to the very able secretary of this company rather as a voluntary testimony of the shareholders' appreciation of his services, which originated wholly with them, than with any wish whatever that the General Agents should be relieved of a necessary charge falling upon themselves, but as there is the slightest objection to it suggested by the shareholders all I have to say is that from and after this time that remuneration will be adopted by the General Agents.

Several shareholders recommended Mr. Vaucher to withdraw his remark.

Mr. VAUCHER—I will withdraw it if you like.

The CHAIRMAN—No, I assure you—and I am expressing what I know has been the feeling of my predecessors in the chair—it has not been their desire to avoid this payment ourselves, but simply because we thought it was a voluntary testimonial on the part of the shareholders we have allowed it to appear among the votes.

Mr. VAUCHER—He is employed by many companies. He is employed by the Canton Insurance Office and many others. Why should the Hongkong Fire bear all the remuneration of Mr. Alford?

The CHAIRMAN—I think I have answered that.

Mr. VAUCHER—I will withdraw it.

Mr. REMEDIOS—Will Mr. Vaucher put his resolution on paper.

Mr. VAUCHER—I have not moved a resolution.

The CHAIRMAN—Gentlemen, I have only to announce that the dividend warrants will be distributed to-morrow.

Mr. DALRYMPLE—I move a vote of thanks to the General Agents and the Consulting Committee for the very satisfactory report they have furnished to the shareholders and for their general care and attention to the interests of the company.

Carried by acclamation.

The CHAIRMAN—Gentlemen, I have to thank you on behalf of the General Agents and Consulting Committee.—*Press.*

## CHINA AND RUSSIA.

Under date January 23rd, the New York Telegram has the following special from St. Petersburg:—Following are the results of the first sitting of the Commission charged to study the project to create on the Chinese frontier a new region, to be administered by a Governor-General. The sitting was presided over by the Minister of War. After an animated debate of three hours, the Commission agreed, almost unanimously, to the following resolution:—The military circumscription of Siberia to be suppressed—a military region administered by a Governor-General, and grouping the provinces of Servia, Palatinat, Akolinsk and Semiretchinsk, shall be organized, the province of Amoor, to be separated from Eastern Siberia, having Khabarovka for the seat of Government, the provinces of Iansk and Chiosk to pass under the common rule, and under the jurisdiction of the Minister of the Interior.

In this way the provinces of Syr Daria, Fergana, Anoudaria and of Amoor, will pass under the authority of the Governor-General of Turkistan, and the provinces of Trans-Baikal, Irkutsk, Yeniseisk, and Irkutsk will be administered by the Governor-General of Eastern Siberia. The vote of the Commission is to be submitted to the approval of the Minister of the Interior, and if he be obtained, to the sanction of the Emperor.

The error of the new provinces is to be the celebrated General Tchernicheff. These dispositions prove that Russia does not feel tranquil as regards China, which has gradually assembled a considerable army of soldiers where the Russians have only a comparatively weak force, and where it will take months for more to arrive. There seems to be a black spot on the political horizon in that quarter.

The date fixed for the imperial coronation is Sunday, the 22nd of August, in the Russian calendar September 3rd, three months after the accession of the Empress.

## MINING IN WESTERN BORNEO.

Mr. W. C. Korthals, a member of the Geological Society of France, and formerly in Japan, writes as follows to the *Mining Journal*—It may be of some interest to your readers to have some statements of the Netherlands-India mining engineer, Mr. C. J. Van Schelle, in charge of the geological survey, as his full reports will not be ready for publication until several years. In 1880 the Netherlands-India Government ordered a geological and mining survey in the Northern part of the Western division of Borneo, between the Rivers Landak and Sambas, more generally known as the Chinese districts. This region was already known in the tenth century as a gold-bearing district, and has been visited ever since by the Chinese for working the placer diggings. Up to 1850 the average annual yield was valued at £60,000. Since then the unsettled state of the country, in consequence of the war with the Netherlands-India Government, has driven thousands of Chinese into Sarawak, and has prevented new settlers from developing the mineral resources of the country. Formerly numerous tanks existed, and hydraulic mining was conducted by the Chinese on a large scale, but many of these works have been neglected or destroyed. At present the miners are dependent upon mountain streams for the necessary water power, a resource which may consist chiefly of granite, gneiss, clay-slates, argillaceous schists, and other quartz veins rich in pyrites, associated with galena, copper ores, and gold. The alluvial deposits in which gold is found are derived from these ancient rocks, and all the intermediate geological strata seem to be wanting, as in many other parts of the Malay Archipelago. A further investigation will doubtless lead to the discovery of cinnabar, and keratophane, being about the only rocks of the tertiary formation in the adjoining territory of Sarawak. Looking upon the fact that galena was occurring in metamorphic rocks is much more argentiferous than when found in limestone, it is probable that these veins will prove valuable for

their silver. The lustrous of some neighbouring quartz reefs has yielded 2 ozs. of gold and 130 ozs. of silver to the ton, which is very promising. At present gold mining in the northern district of Western Borneo is entirely in the hands of the Chinese. The Malay population is too lazy to work, and the Dyaks are not very intelligent as a rule. The Dyak country where the Chinese have not yet penetrated is richly wooded, well watered, and is believed to be quite as rich in mineral deposits. The Chinese miner obtains a license from the Dutch magistrate, for which he pays one guilder (1s. 7d.) per month for each workman. The necessary funds are provided by Chinese capitalists at an interest of 24 or 36 per cent. or even more. The miners are working on a co-operative principle. The workings of one Chinese company near Bukang yielded lately in six months 24,800 lbs. of costs of working, including the exorbitant charges for interest, amounted to £40, leaving a profit of £800, which is more than can be said of all the much lauded gold mines of southern India, so far there has been mere surface work, and so far no shafts have been sunk or levels driven.

As they have no appliances for pumping the explorations are extremely shallow, and are abandoned for others as soon as the water begins to collect. The workings at the outcropping of the veins have given good results, and by strict economy, combined with scientific skill, Mr. Van Schelle firmly believes that these veins will yield large returns, and that the districts of Landak and Sambas offer valuable prospects for the employment of European capital in the development of their mineral wealth.

ROMANTIC FRENCH LAW SUIT.

A Paris correspondent writes:—In a week or two the law will pronounce its verdict in a case which has for some time past been the topic of conversation in social circles, and out of which a writer might find sufficient materials for a drama or a novel. The law has been appealed to to act as umpire between two women of high position—the Duchess de Chevreuse and the Duchess de Chaulnes (née the Princess Galtzine). The apple of discord is—which of them (the former being the grandmother, the latter the mother) is to have the care of the children born of the short and unhappy union between the Princess and the Duke de Chaulnes, who died a short time since, and was, prior to his death, suing for a separation from his wife. To go back to the first chapter of this sad story, it is necessary to state that the Duchess de Chevreuse, who is an austere matron and a rigid Catholic, saw her two sons, the Duke de Chaulnes and his elder brother leave their ancestral chateau in 1870 to take part in the defence of their country. The Duke Alphonse, the younger, the elder brother, was killed in an engagement with the enemy, during which the younger one was seriously wounded. When the war was over and the latter recovered from his wounds, he found himself at the age of 22 on the threshold of life with an illustrious name, a large fortune, and the reputation of having done his duty bravely as a soldier. In the winter of 1875 he first became acquainted with the Princess Galtzine, a remarkably beautiful woman, with whom he ultimately married, in spite of the objections raised by his mother to the union. The principal reason for the aversion felt by the Duke's family for the beautiful young *fiancée* lay in the fact that she had not been brought up very strictly, that she was fond of pleasure, and, in a word, in no way shared her mother-in-law's views on religion, preferring rather to frequent balls or race-courses than church. The marriage, however, took place, and for a short time all went on well. Gradually clouds arose; the young couple, mother-in-law notwithstanding, did not get on well. Her daughter-in-law, and her husband, set her on against his wife. She instilled the poison of jealousy into his mind; she intimated that the Princess had married him because he was a millionaire, she herself being comparatively without fortune; and hinted that if he wished to save the honour of the name he bore he must keep a strict watch over the youthful Duchess. The latter, irritated at the surveillance exercised over her every act, weary by the unceasing reproaches of her mother-in-law respecting her want of piety, and tired at the strangeness which had arisen between her husband and herself, endeavoured to drown her cares in a ceaseless round of pleasure. She rode on horseback, drove, her toilettes were somewhat extravagant, her partiality for admiration excessive, her conduct rather flighty, perhaps. The austere Duchess de Chevreuse was not long in giving matters a worse colouring, and under her influence her son was led to believe that his wife had compromised the respectability of the family. One day in the beginning of the present year Paris was talking of an extraordinary scene which had taken place at the country seat of the Duchess de Chevreuse. Her daughter-in-law, suspected of infidelity to her husband, had, with his consent, been made to do penance in the following manner:—All the valets, servants, and employees on the estate, were assembled together in the saloon, where all the members of the husband's family were likewise. The young and alleged guilty wife was led as a culprit, made to kneel down, and in the presence of every one confess her guilt, and ask pardon from her husband, and his family. Tired of this coerced, weary of the perpetual animosity of her husband's relatives, she avowed, according to her subsequent statement, what was untrue, in order to obtain reconciliation with her husband, which was to be the reward of her submission. They were, in fact, reconciled, and went to Italy for a time, where, freed from the surveillance of the rigid mother-in-law, they lived happily. On their return to Paris, however, the storm broke out again. The Duchess regained her ascendancy over the rather weak mind of her son, whose health was then undermined by the disease to which he succumbed later on, and at length the Duchess de Chevreuse persuaded him to seek a judicial separation from his wife. Before the case could be heard, however, death intervened, and parted the two young people who had commenced their married existence under the happiest auspices. But the widow was not allowed to pass her time of mourning in peace, or seek consolation in the society of her children. Her mother-in-law and the husband's relatives commanded her to make over the children to them, threatening, if she refused, to dishonour her by the divorce which she carried out. The Duchess de Chaulnes declared in Court that her whole life since her marriage had been embittered by the implacable hatred of her husband's family, her counsel proved that the accusations brought against her morality were baseless, that the utmost which could be proved against her client was that she was fond of pleasure, pleased with the admiration her beauty elicited, and that she entertained a profound distaste for the austere piety which reigned in the mother-in-law's chateau. Judgment was postponed, and the Duchess de Chaulnes is still uncertain whether she will be permitted to keep her children or whether the law will order her to confide them to the grandmother, with permission to see them at stated intervals. A great many scandalous stories have been circulated *apropos of this cause célèbre*, but the general verdict of public opinion appears to be that the widow of the Duke de Chaulnes is more sinned against than sinning.

## GAMBETTA'S DIFFICULTIES.

Under date January 23rd, the New York Herald's Paris cablegram says:—The quarrel between Gambetta and the Chamber has been much, if not indeed dangerously, embittered by the events of Saturday afternoon. Points of personal dignity have been raised, which it would have been prudent to avoid altogether, and in the passionate heat of the moment the original issue, which led to the appointment of the Committee of Revision, has been strangely lost sight of.

The questions before the country and the Committee on Saturday morning were the following:—First—Is it or is it not advisable to call together a Congress for the purpose of revising the Constitution? Second—It is advisable that the Chamber should, when it has assembled, insert in the revised Constitution a clause establishing the principle that Deputies should hereafter be elected by departmental *scrutin de liste*, or shall they vote by ticket?

At the present moment the issue exciting the country is neither of these, but is, whether the Congress is supreme and sovereign or not. Gambetta, with regrettable and needless violence, has denied the sovereignty of the Congress, declaring that if it is insisted on exceeding the limits of discussion prescribed for it, by the separate resolutions of the two Chambers, actions would become unconstitutional and revolutionary, and the President would then have to consider how to get rid of it.

The Committee has replied to this menace by an able and carefully-worded resolution, tacitly rejecting the principle of *scrutin de liste* elections, and implicitly proclaiming its theory or Congressional supremacy. By so doing it has, of course placed itself in opposition to Gambetta.

On the other hand, the same resolution has declared it advisable to call together a Congress to revise certain clauses of the Constitution, the clauses being, with the single exception of that referring to the manner in which Deputies should be elected, the very ones which Gambetta himself called for revision. A report embodying these determinations will no doubt be laid before the Chamber to-day. It will then remain to be seen whether the Chamber on reflection will endorse the resolutions of its delegates, or whether, to avoid a worse evil, it will yield to Gambetta.

Whichever course it adopts, the prospect is the reverse of encouraging. By submission it may save off a ministerial crisis, but at the cost of its own prestige. By resisting, it will have asserted the independence of Parliament, but it will have upset the only man who had influence enough to form a stable Cabinet.

There is one way of escape, however, from the horrors of this disagreeable dilemma. Gambetta may, however unlikely it seems, give way on the *scrutin de liste* question. It would be politic, the French Press is at present almost unanimously hostile to the Cabinet.

## THE SKY IN 1882.

If 1881 was pre-eminently the astrologers' year, owing to the great conjunction of Jupiter and Saturn, upon which so many frightful prophecies were based, 1882 will be in a similar sense the astronomers' year, on account of the transit of Venus. The transit does not occur until December, but the astronomers are already preparing for their observations of it. In fact, they began their preparations more than twenty-five years ago—so important is this event to astronomical science. By the transit of Venus is meant the passage of that planet between the earth and the sun, so that the planet is seen against the disk of the sun like a black dot. It owes its importance to the fact that it furnishes perhaps the best means of measuring the distance between the earth and the sun, and this distance is the astronomer's yard-stick, without which he cannot get along.

The more accurately the sun's distance is known the more correct become other astronomical measurements. Modern estimates of this distance have varied between 95,000,000 miles and 91,000,000 miles. Since the transit of 1874 it has been put at about 92,800,000 miles, but the astronomers think they are yet one or two hundred thousand miles out of the way, and this year they hope to cut these limits of error down very much. The results they achieve must stand for another century since there will not be another transit of Venus until 2104.

There will be the usual number of conjunctions of the moon with the various planets this year. Although of no special value to the astronomer, these conjunctions are interesting and often beautiful phenomena, and they serve to point out the planets to those who otherwise might be unable to identify the earth's sister worlds among the stars. There will be a few rather close conjunctions between some of the planets, and Jupiter, Saturn, and Mars will be conspicuous in the evening sky during the winter and spring, offering fine opportunities for observation to those who possess telescopes.

The expected comet of 1874 has not yet put in an appearance. As some astronomers think that the last comet discovered in 1881 may be the long lost Lexell's comet, which nobody expected to see again after Jupiter kicked it out as an intruder in his family of moons, it may not be too much to hope that the stupendous comet of 1264, which is now more than twenty years overdue, will also pay the sun another visit and make the night again brilliant with the glories of its train. The period of safety from the great comet has yet reached its height, and the great celestial luminary may be expected to furnish interesting scenes for those who delight to gaze through telescopes at the wonderful things that exist outside the earth.—*New York Sun.*

Padre Densa writes from the Observatory of Montcalieri that the shocks of earthquake felt in Sicily and Calabria lately were perceptible in Piedmont. The instrument in the Observatory at Alessandria indicated a duplex movement, undulatory and upheaving. At Biella and at Cassino two shocks were felt, at Varallo three, and at other places one only. The apparent duration was from two to three seconds. No rumblings were heard.

One of the London theaters advertised as among its attractions that it is lighted by electric lights on the incandescence system, thus doing away with vitiation of the air by combustion of gas and securing safety from fire. Both claims rest upon the fact that the carbons are inclosed in sealed globes, from which the air has been exhausted. The stage, as well as the auditorium, is lighted by electricity, the lamps being those known as swain's, which do not differ much from Edison's.

As if the ordinary expenses of a fancy dress ball were not sufficient, certain ladies now frequently appear at the same fancy ball in two before supper and reappearing in a different costume. A recent festivity of this nature, the Countess of Beville appeared first as Mary Queen of Scots and later as a shower of gold. Mrs. Cornwallis West on the same occasion appeared in two consecutive characters—the "Comtesse Panada" from *La Mascotte* and the Princess in the *Forty Thieves*.—*Truth.*

## THE BRIGHTON MUSIC-HALL. FATALITY.

At the Brighton Police-court yesterday morning, All Ling Look, 34, a Chinaman, and Caroline Ling Look, 23, were again placed in the dock charged with causing the death of George Smythe by firing off a cannon at the Oxford Music-hall on the 27th ult., and Mrs. Ellen Botham, the proprietress of the music-hall, also appeared to a summons charging her that she "feloniously" did kill one George Smythe against the peace of our sovereign Lady the Queen."

Mrs. Botham, who appeared to be in a weak state, and was very much affected, sat on an invalid chair in the body of the court, near the dock. She was accompanied by her daughter, who during the course of the proceedings frequently handed her a glass of water. The court was crowded in every part, and large numbers of people remained in the road outside the Town Hall unable to gain admittance. Mr. J. A. Freeman, solicitor to the Corporation, again appeared for the prosecution; Mr. J. K. Nye for All Ling Look and his wife; and Mr. T. A. Goodman for Mrs. Botham. Mr. Evert watched the case on behalf of the friends of the deceased lad. When the case was called on, the depositions previously taken were read over, and it was understood by Mr. Nye that the evidence taken when All Ling Look was charged alone would equally apply to his wife.—The witness Stockley, recalled to the magistrate's clerk, said the female prisoner was the woman who fired the cannon.—Albert Hill, a porter, stated that on the night of the 26th ult. the day before the accident happened, five gas-lights in the centre of the hall went out immediately the cannon was fired. These lights were in the centre of the ceiling.—John Andrew Botham, of 6, Marlborough-place, Brighton, stated that he assisted the defendant, Mrs. Botham, who was the proprietress of the music-hall. The male prisoner was engaged by an agreement with Mrs. Botham. The agreement was signed both by All Ling Look and witness's mother.—Police Superintendent Carter said he took the female prisoner into custody the previous day, about twenty minutes before the Court was called, and told her she would be charged, with her husband, with causing the death of George Smythe, by firing a cannon. In reply she said, "Yes; it was my hand that did it." This being the whole of the evidence, Mr. Nye rose and said, as the coroner's jury had returned a verdict of manslaughter against All Ling Look and his wife, he did not propose to offer any remarks, but should simply apply later on that they be admitted to bail. Mr. Goodman addressed to the Bench some length on behalf of Mrs. Botham. The case against her, of course, rested on an entirely different footing to that against the other defendants. It was not simply because she was the proprietress of the hall in which an unfortunate calamity of his kind took place that she was necessarily to be indicted for manslaughter; but they must be able to show there was some omission of a direct duty on her part, or a commission of a positive act she should not have perpetrated before she was put upon her trial. He then pointed out that Mrs. Botham, who had carried on the business with credit for some years, started in this matter by engaging a public performer who had performed this particular business without accident for a very long time. They were not dealing with a case in which she chose to experimentally with a new performer, and they must bear in mind that in engaging this man she did nothing illegal, because the use of firearms was recognised upon the public stage; and, therefore, she was doing nothing irregular or improper. He dwelt upon the evidence, which went to show that Mrs. Botham knew nothing of the gas going out on Monday night, when, with that exception, the performance passed off in the ordinary way, and said, when the whole facts and circumstances came to be considered, he thought there would be no doubt that the summons against the lady must be dismissed. The magistrates directly afterwards retired for private consultation, and on returning into court the Chairman said his colleagues had given the matter their earnest and serious attention. As Mrs. Botham was there of the proprietors of the hall, and was in that character responsible for what occurred, the question as to whether there were circumstances in the case to relieve her from that general responsibility they thought should be determined by the opinion of a judge and the verdict of a jury, and that was their decision. It was indeed very painful to them to commit Mrs. Botham for trial, but she must be committed with the other prisoners. Bail would be taken in all cases. The prisoners were then formally committed for trial at the assizes, and liberated on bail. Mr. Bennett Stanford, a justice of the peace for the eastern division of the county of Sussex, being All Ling Look's surety. Mrs. Botham was removed from the court in an unconscious state immediately the evidence was completed, and Dr. Barrett, who was in attendance, stated that she was not in a fit state to be brought in again to be bound over. On hearing the decision of the magistrates, Mr. Botham burst into tears and exclaimed, "It will kill my mother."

## THE FINANCIAL CRISIS IN PARIS.

The special correspondent of the New York Herald wires on January 22nd as follows:—The financial situation in Paris is grave, and far from desperate. To-day there has been a fall on the Bourse, but except in rentes business was almost at a standstill. Coincident with the arrival of Mr. Bartsch from Vienna, this fresh fall was, undoubtedly, a very bad symptom. The manager of the Union Generale had come to be regarded by many people as a sort of financial providence. Shares were to have gone up to their old prices. Now that it is seen that he is but mortal, his admirers have been stricken with dismay. The Union opened to-day at 1 franc 20 centimes, and rose for a moment to 1 franc 25 centimes, but fell again, after Bourse hours, to 1 franc 10 centimes. The Austrian landerbank started at 600 francs, and closed at the same figure. The business done in each case, however, was purely nominal. Rentes were once more somewhat affected, but confidence was considerably restored by the fact that a group of great Paris bankers, and more particularly the Rothschilds, had been making heavy in them. Arguing wildly from that simple fact, buyers sent up several securities, and the report got about that business was being done in Unions at 2,000. The illusion, however, lasted a very short time, and was succeeded by intense depression.

I am assured by one of the most competent financial men in Paris, that not the slightest reliance is to be placed on the sensational explanation of Thursday's panic, published in yesterday's *Figaro*. M. Jules Le Bandy, who is said to have thrown 60,000 francs shares on the market to depreciate securities, has been selling sure, it is true, though on a very much smaller scale, but in so doing he had no other object than the legitimate and perfectly natural one of getting as much as possible for his property. The panic was originally caused by the report that M. Bontoux had telegraphed to New York enormous offers for Union Generale paper. On top of this came the bad news from Lyons. The collapse was the immediate consequence.

The future of the Paris market, if Messrs. Bontoux and Group can muster sufficient resources to liquidate the account on next settling day, the Union has a chance of standing and regaining public confidence. It is feared, how-

ever, that a portion of not only the Union, but all of its attendant enterprises, will on close and right examination be found altogether untenable. This, of course, remains to be proved. If the Union really goes to the wall, its collapse will be followed by a host of other failures. For all that, no general disaster, such as that which some years ago visited Vienna, is to be anticipated. The leading banks are safe, and even in the result of a sudden run being made on them, are assured of support sufficient to carry them through the crisis.

No credence is to be attached, on the other hand, to the rumors industriously circulated on the Bourse, that the Rothschilds and other powerful financiers had resolved to come to the assistance of the Union Generale. That institution will stand or fall on its own merits. For the present, it is said, it will not make any call on the shareholders.

The people with whom I have talked about Mr. Bontoux do not give a very flattering account of him. Most of them say he is reckless, and some go the length of declaring him a second Philpot.

The official brokers, "locking the stable door after the steed was stolen," are refusing to do business, except for cash. Sellers are being required to deposit their stock certificates.

The losses will be tremendous. Half the brokers on the Bourse are expected to go to the wall, and numbers of the poorer speculators will, doubtless, be ruined.

The Union Generale has made a statement of its affairs, and allowed an examination of its books, showing that it owes a large sum to authorized brokers of the Bourse, but that still more is due it from dealings with the petit *commerce*. Financial establishments will make advances to the Union on security of stock certificates. The settlement on new shares is postponed for two months. It is affirmed that the Union will pay to-morrow on demand all claims presented.

## MAILS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.  
The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Deccan*, with the next English mail, left Singapore on Saturday, the 25th February, and may be expected here on the 3rd instant.

THE INDIAN MAIL.  
The direct steamers, with the next Indian mail, left Calcutta on the morning of the 18th February, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 7th instant.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.  
The O. & A. S. Co.'s steamer *Gaelic*, with the next American mail, left San Francisco on the 18th February, and may be expected here on the 19th instant.

## STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steamer *Daphne* left Singapore on the morning of the 21st February, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 2nd instant.

The steamer *Merth*, from Sydney, &c., left Port Darwin for Hongkong, on Sunday, the 19th February, and is due here on or about the 2nd instant.

The steamer *Ocean*, from Sydney, via Freemantle, W.A., arrived at Singapore, en route for Hongkong, on Sunday, the 19th February.

The steamer *Nelson* left Sydney on the 6th February, and is due here on or about the 2nd instant.

The E. & A. S. Co.'s steamer *Mennair* left Coochin on the 15th February, and is due here on or about the 3rd instant.

The steamer *Gladius Castle* left Singapore on the 26th February, and is due here on or about the 6th instant.

The E. & A. S. Co.'s steamer *Tanmadier* left Sydney on the 18th February, and is due here on or about the 12th instant.

## CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

## THIS DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

	HONG-KONG.	AMOI.	SHANG-HAI.	NAGASAKI.
Barometer.	30.30	30.30	30.30	30.30
Thermometer.	66.0	62.0	60.0	58.0
Direction of Wind.	E	N	N	E
Force.	3	6	2	4
Dry Thermometer.	65.0	60.0	58.0	56.0
Wet Thermometer.	59.0	56.0	53.0	50.0
Weather.	b c	b c	b c	b c
Hour's Rain.	—	—	—	—
Quantity fallen.	—	—	—	—

Barometer, level of the sea in inches, tens and



